

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.
—THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE STATE.—
Office on Illinois Street, North of Washington

By CHAPMANS & SPANN.

The State Sentinel will contain a much larger amount of reading matter, on all subjects of general interest, than any other newspaper in Indiana.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION
Is published every Wednesday and Saturday, during the session of the Legislature; three times a week, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at Four Dollars a year, payable always in advance.

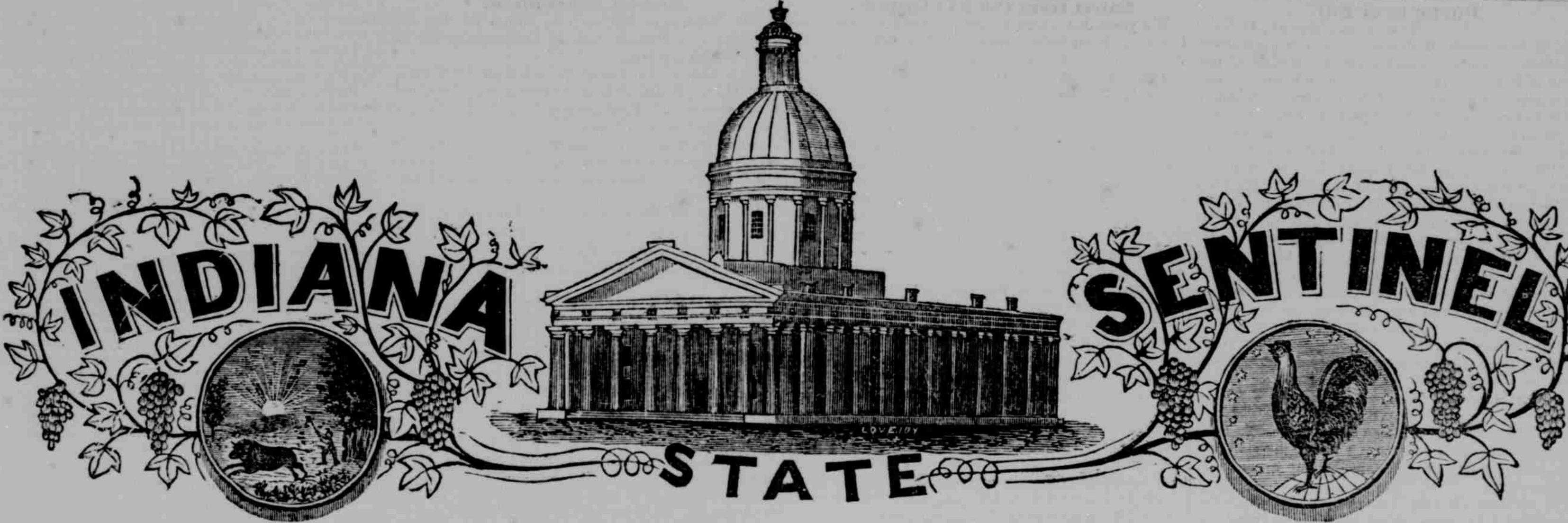
THE WEEKLY EDITION
Is published every Thursday, at Two Dollars a year, always to be paid in advance.

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Indianapolis, May 19, 1817.]

SEMI-WEEKLY.

[Volume II Number 108.

FAMINES AND SCARCITIES IN FRANCE.—The following is a list of famines, which according to history have taken place in France within the last eleven centuries.

The first famines are those which, in consequence of war and pestilence, took place in 779 and 793.

Under the reign of Louis le de Bonnaire, in 824, there resulted for the third time a scarcity, caused by the inclemency of the seasons.

In 823, the famine was so great, that earth was mingled with flour in making bread.

In the subsequent year of 824, there was an awful mortality.

In 825, there was another, which was so extensive that the living were too few to bury the dead.

In 861 and 877, the famines were frightful.

In 868, the country was a desert, and the men and women became cannibals.

This continued in 899. At Sens, 56 persons died of hunger in a single day.

In 873, there was again famine.

In 874, one third of the population died.

This continued in 875 and 876.

Twelve years of famine in 831.

In 915, Paris was desolated by the griping sickness, which took its rise in the scarcity and bad quality of provisions.

In 1093, caused by the extortion and rapine of the Counts, says Duhour, commenced a famine which was continued for five years, and was followed by the plague. The men, according to Raoul Glaber, nourished themselves on reptiles, and unclean animals; they also ate the women and children.

From 1021 to 1028, a famine of seven years continued, and the whole population was in danger of death.

In 1031, there was a terrible famine, during which the people devoured dogs, cats, rats, corse, and carion.

Travellers were everywhere arrested, and their bodies equally divided. They caught children to kill and eat them. At Tournus, human flesh was sold in the market place. The chronicles of Verdun state that the famine was followed by a pestilence.

The scourge continued until the abundant year of 1034.

But in 1035 the pestilence and famine returned.

In 1042, commenced a famine through all Europe, which continued seven years.

In 1053 there was another scarcity, which lasted five years.

In 1059, it returned for seven years, and was compared to the famine in Egypt in the time of Joseph.

In 1074, there was a new famine.

In 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, there was again famine, which re-commenced in 1096, and caused the plague.

It returned in 1098.

Here we find a gap of nearly two centuries.

In 1059, according to Froidart, a net of herrings sold at Paris, for 30 gold crowns. There died, daily, at the Hotel Dieu, Paris, 80 persons. And Edward of England, who was at the time besieging Paris, raised the siege on account of the want of provisions.

In 1081, there was a famine in Paris, caused by the Duke of Anjou, who burnt and pillaged the environs.

In 1118, there was a scarcity at Paris, caused by the Armagnacs.

In 1300, there was another.

In 1303, there was another horrible famine, described by Voltaire in his Henrionde; 13,000 persons died in Paris alone, of hunger.

In 1303, a famine occurred, in which, according to L'Etoile, a mother drowned her two children.

The 26th of April, the poor were clasped from the city. Notwithstanding, the luxury and dissipation of the great still continued to take their course.

In 1755, under the ministry of the Duke of Bourbon, bread at Paris brought 10 sous a pound.

In 1758, the famine was frightful.

In 1793, there was a great scarcity.

In 1810, the scarcity was also great, the continued rains having considerably reduced the harvest.

Also in 1829 and 1830, bread was very dear, but there was no scarcity.

Gen. Taylor has issued an address requiring Tamplins, New Leon and Coahuila to make good the pittance of public and private property from our wagons, trains and private citizens, either in money or the products of the country, each district to pay its just proportion.

Mr. Soule, the Louisiana Senator.—Mr. Soule left France as an exile, during the restoration. He was the editor of a Paris journal, called "The Dwarf," of the Satirical order, as we understand and some remarks rather too severe upon the then reigning family, he was fined and threatened with imprisonment, whereupon he suddenly left for one of the French West India Islands, but subsequently brought up in Louisiana, where he studied law, and became distinguished at the bar. He speaks our language with a remarkable freedom from the French accent, and in his own, he is admitted as an orator.

A ghost has been proved in a court of justice in Kentucky, where one of the counsel, on the trial of Smith for murder, held up his hand and said, "Help me God, I have seen the ghost of David Gibbs, and talked with him often in the silence of the night." Gibbs had been prosecuted by this lawyer, and hanged.

Col. J. Davis, son-in-law of Gen. Taylor, having been named as a candidate for the office of Governor in Mississippi, writes to the Mississippian that "he will not be a candidate, or permit his name to be connected with politics in any manner, so long as he holds a military appointment."

BRITISH DESERTERS.—The Canada papers are loud in their complaint of great numbers of British troops deserting their flag and fleeing to the United States to enlist in our army. It is estimated that not less than four hundred have taken "French leave" of their posts.

It is stated that the original cost of Quincy Market, Boston, was three hundred thousand dollars, and it now yields an income of about thirty thousand dollars per annum, and each occupant of a stall could sell out his lease at a handsome advance.

WHEN A MAN BECOMES OF AGE.—Chancellor Kent has decided that a man becomes of age the day previous to the anniversary of his birth-day; so that a person born on the second of April attains his majority on the first.

The population of China in 1793 was 900,000,000; in 1761, it was only 198,214,553; so that if it has increased in the same proportion since, the population must number at least 600,000,000. And yet the let John Bull whip them. Great people.

CANNON.—One hundred and thirty-six pieces of cannon, 32-pdrs, made at Allegany by Knapp & Totten, for the government, were tested a few days ago by some officers of the Ordnance Department.

The Assembly of New York have passed a bill making betting on elections, or being concerned directly or indirectly in a bet, a forfeiture of the right to vote.—N. O. Picayune, April 12.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE VS. GEN. TAYLOR.—The resolutions thanking General Taylor and his army for their bravery, &c., in the battles in which they have been engaged in Mexico, which passed the House of Representatives on Saturday last, were rejected by the Senate yesterday.—Boston Courier, April 12.

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